

EDITED BY
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AND BEVERLY TUCKER.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill providing for a re-examination of the accounts of the State of Maryland and the United States was considered and passed. House bill changing the time of the annual meeting of Congress from December 1st to November 1st, was debated and rejected.

The House of Representatives was in session until eight o'clock last night, engaged in the discussion of the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to carry into effect the Gadsden treaty. The general debate is to be closed to-day on the meeting of the House.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

As early as January last we urged the propriety of withdrawing that portion of our squadron from the coast of Africa, which is kept there under the Ashburton treaty, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We perceive now that the subject is attracting public attention, and we trust that due notice will be given to Great Britain that our ships will be withdrawn. If our commerce in that quarter needs protection, vessels can be sent there to protect it; but let their movements be regulated by our government, and not by a treaty stipulation which we have the right to terminate.

We do not believe that our squadron is of any use on the coast of Africa, so far as the suppression of the slave trade is concerned. It comprises a large portion of our naval force; and the station is to the last extreme disagreeable and unhealthy. Comparisons have been made between the mortality amongst the officers serving on the coast of Africa and those serving at other points and on leave of absence, in order to create the impression that the low, wet, and filthy fens of Africa are not injurious to health. But common sense and universal experience tell a different story. It may be that but few die in the African squadron; but this is owing to cautious sanitary regulations which tend, in a very great degree, to prevent the efficiency of the squadron. If we are rightly informed, it is regarded as the most perilous thing to stay on shore during the night, and that it is prevented by most stringent regulations. Yet it is at night that slaves approach the coast and leave it with their cargoes. Besides, when men are taken sick, they are sent home to die somewhere else of the diseases they contracted in a malignant climate.

But, as we have said, there is no use in keeping up our squadron on the coast of Africa. It accomplishes no good result there. All accounts—both English and American—agree that the slave trade has increased most rapidly since the Ashburton treaty was ratified. Thus far the attempt to arrest it, by watching the slave coast, has had no other effect than to systematize the slave trade and make it more sure and certain. The enormous expense which has been increased by the American, English and French governments, has produced no beneficial effect. After all that outlay the three governments cannot say that they have prevented a single negro from being made a slave, except by forcing on him a worse doom. On the contrary their efforts have led to the organization of the slave trade, and greatly increased the number of those who are annually carried by slavers from the coast of Africa. Such useless philanthropy looks to us like canting hypocrisy.

If our government has ships to spare for this service, let them be employed where they can do some good. Take them away from the coast of Africa and place them on the slave marts. Let them watch Cuba, Porto Rico, and the coast of Brazil. There they may do something to check the slave-trade, and at the same time look after important commercial interests. Besides, they will be at the disposal of our government, and can go wherever the public interests may require them to go. As the case stands now, the African squadron—comprising a large portion of our small navy—is tied up by a treaty stipulation. No matter what the public exigencies may be, it must remain on the coast of Africa, for the public faith requires that every ship that returns must be replaced by another. If it be right to keep a squadron on the African coast—if it be absolutely necessary even, to keep a squadron there—still we contend that our government should notify Great Britain of our purpose to withdraw our ships. Having done this, we can diminish our force or increase it if we see fit. We can then act freely. We can then place our armed vessels where we choose to place them, and distribute our navy according to our own will and pleasure, without subjecting it to foreign entanglements.

Independent of all these things, we think that the African squadron ought to be withdrawn. We cannot perceive how our interests require that a portion of our navy should be used to countenance, encourage, and sustain that species of the slave trade which is carried on by English officials. We spoke of this branch of the subject in our article published last January; but it may not be amiss to mention it again, inasmuch as the subject is beginning to attract public attention.

An American man-of-war which captures a slaver filled with negroes, finds itself in an unpleasant situation. True, the vessel can be sent home, condemned, and sold as a prize. But then the negroes, what is to be done with them? They cannot be carried to Cuba and Porto Rico. What is to be done with them? Why they must be carried back to the coast of Africa and turned loose on the shore as a new supply to a baracoa, awaiting the next slaver. This is the reason that American cruisers are more anxious to capture a slaver before she has her cargo aboard than to capture her after the negroes have been shipped. The ship is

the only prize, and the cargo of negroes is a very troublesome appendage to it when considered by a man of humane feelings. Such a man will give the miserable creatures food and clothing. He will care for them and do what he can to minister to their comfort, although the necessary expenditure may cost him months of troublesome and vexatious litigation with the accounting officers of the government. Arrived in the coast of Africa, he does not wish to throw the negroes on the beach. Yet what can he do? He does not understand their language—he does not know where they came from. He is convinced that they came from the interior of the country; but yet he cannot carry them into the wilderness.

With an English ship the case is different. Not only do the British officers receive promotion for active services on the coast of Africa, but the British crews receive prize money for the negroes found on slavers. The captured vessel is condemned and sold as a prize, and to the fund which accrues the English government adds a sum of money, the amount of which is determined by the number of negroes. So far so good; but this is not all. What becomes of the negroes? What is their fate? Are they carried back to the coast of Africa? Are they returned to their owning families by British philanthropy? Oh! no. The British government has a lien on them. They owe the British government for the money expended in their rescue, and the British government must be paid. But the naked negroes can't pay. True, but they can be sold, and so the British government sends them to Cuba, Brazil, or any other slave market and hires them for a term of years. They, poor creatures, half brute, half human—without language to be understood by—without names and features to be recognized by, find that there is no practical limit to the term of hiring. Therefore, it is that the British cruiser prefers to capture a cargo rather than prevent its shipment. It is by this system that England has placed a vast number of blacks on the island of Cuba, and now she is about to demand their freedom, not for the purpose of sending them to Africa, but to strike a blow at the interests of the United States.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

NEOLATENT CHILDREN.—In one of the industrial schools for poor and neglected children in New York city, were two little girls who, having been confined to wretched homes and filthy streets, had never seen a flower. What a volume of misery do the foregoing five italicized words contain!

If there be any heart in this class of persons we commend to their attention the foregoing paragraph. Should it fail to enlist their sympathies, then, indeed, is their virtue asleep.

So little do we confide in anything from that quarter, disconnected from a negro slave, that we appeal elsewhere, to those whose hearts are alive to sorrow, misery, and destitution in every form. That little paragraph has touched us to the quick.

It is sufficiently distressing to witness the sufferings of the indigent and of the criminal, even, but that heart must, indeed, be made of stone or lodged in a fanatic's bosom, that bleeds not over such records as the above. And yet there is but too much reason to fear that this is but one instance of ten thousand in the same city. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

Sparta, in her way, took special cognizance of every child in the nation. This is not needed in Christian countries. But surely, surely it would be alike consonant with Heaven's teachings, with the rights, interests, and welfare of society, as it would in a few years transmit to posterity a population cleansed of infinite mischief, filth, misery, and vice. These children could be properly provided for and honorably reared, their minds and hearts cultivated, at less cost than is now incurred on their account, growing, as they must, thieves, burglars, rogues, and dissolute, to propagate and extend the moral pestilence of their own atmosphere. Under proper care they would grow up sober, fitted for useful occupations, with the proper dignity of mind and heart to be the companions of the virtuous and intelligent; and to be the honored heads of virtuous families.

Cannot some one give an approximate of the expenses incurred, directly and indirectly, by the parents of such children. By taking care of the children, this race of villains and vagabonds would be nearly extinct. Let the friends of temperance, of religion, of humanity, in every form come to the rescue of poor, innocent, helpless, oppressed, sufferers. For our own part, could we accomplish this great work, it would give rise within us to a pure joy for which no right-minded man would exchange a constellation of all the diadems of all the conquerors who have shed their glare along the pathway of time.

CHINA.

Our late exchanges bring us strange and important developments relative to our position with this country, which has all at once, despite its hitherto isolated condition, assumed an attitude of the highest importance in the history of nations. We learn that an engagement has lately taken place between the combined forces of England and America and the imperial forces at Shanghai, which may give rise to important and gigantic results in our relations with that country. The insurrection in that country may thus open to us its important commerce, an interest which all previous negotiations have failed to accomplish. It has been well and truly said, that the nation who commands the commerce of India or any Asiatic country, must be of the first importance in the commercial interests of the world; and the recent developments have opened to us a means by which we may acquire this commerce. At Shanghai, on the 4th of April last, the British and American consuls combined to defeat the high-handed and imperious action of the imperialists of China. This must naturally establish an alliance between the English and American residents and the insurrectionists in that country. If, indeed, which is scarcely possible now, the imperialists should succeed in the internecine war which exists, they will be overthrown by powers which, with the feeble force of over three hundred, can succeed in an attack over ten thousand Chinese.

If the insurrectionists succeed, every interest which is at stake in checking the advancing force of the imperialists, will prompt them to make a favorable alliance with nations, which have shown themselves by this recent outbreak to be so formidable and so successful.

Hence the long desideratum of direct trade with China is now attainable by our country. In any event it will be to the interest of the successful party in that empire, to form a commercial alliance with a nation which they have already learned to fear, and from an open, unchecked trade from which profit and advantage can arise. Heretofore, by the action of the British government, almost all of our trade with Asia has been carried on through England; and until recently, by the repeal of her navigation laws, we have been forced to pay a heavy bonus to the British government for all those productions of Asiatic trade, which have ceased to be luxuries, and have almost become necessary articles of our consumption. Now, however, we may confidently look to an open commerce with China, and with the important port of San Francisco open to the Pacific trade, may become not only the recipient, but the dispensers to other countries of the rich commerce of the east.

These results, of such magnitude and importance we attribute to the wise policy of England in her relations with that country. It was only necessary to establish an intimate connexion between China and the rest of the world to insure a more liberal spirit of commercial enterprise, and to defeat the selfish and restricted policy which has been her bane at home, and caused her ignominious position with reference to other nations. This, England has already done, and the wise results which will flow therefrom are entitled to our approval, and our thanks.

To our own country, as has been hinted above, the results are incalculable. We only wanted a port on the Pacific, to open this eastern commerce to the world. This port we now have either in San Diego, San Francisco, or Benicia. We must become the recipients and dispensers of the immense trade of the east, and our importance as a commercial nation be enhanced beyond conception. We cease to be merely the feeders to Europe from our own abundance of grain and other necessities. We become the medium, the conduit, through which the rich treasure which has so long been locked up in Asia, is opened and furnished to the world.

Connected with the development of such a trade, the construction of the Pacific railroad, or the no less important construction of the Panama ship canal, becomes an object of the greatest necessity. Capitalists from all countries will promptly invest their means in an enterprise which will at once relieve commerce of a transportation of ten thousand miles, and open to the world the rich products of China and of India. The whole necessity for government interference with the construction of these works will have passed away; and the United States of America will be elevated to the high position of mistress of the seas.

These are not mere idle speculations. The time has come when they may be measurably realized. America and England have become immediately interested in Chinese politics. They have assumed a position there, urged on by the infamous and hostile action of the Imperialists, which will drive them into alliance with the rebels. The result of such an alliance cannot be questioned. The revolutionists must triumph, and grateful for the aid which has ensured them their success, and enlightened by association with the liberal nations of the world, their policy and their wish will be to afford every facility for the furtherance of their commercial connection with other countries. Under such circumstances, England, from her position, cannot compete with the United States, and the high destiny of America will be attained when she becomes the source to which Europe must look for her supplies from the rich, unknown, and half-developed resources of Asia.

In our congressional proceedings of Monday a transposition of matter occurred by which a part of the Senate's proceedings were inserted under the "House of Representatives," and a part of the House proceedings under the Senate head. It will be found on our first page of to-day's paper in its proper form.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SEVERE CHARGE AGAINST A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—We published a despatch from Cincinnati a few days since, stating that Father Kroeger, of the Roman Catholic church, on Fifth street, had been held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for trial for an attempted violence on the person of a girl, 14 years of age, named Catharine Myers. The Cincinnati papers contain full details of the examination, which may briefly be summed up as follows:

Catharine Myers testified that she went to confession to him; he asked her into a private room, and inquired if she had ever sinned with a man. She said "No," and he then undertook to make an indecent personal examination of her, which he did. He then whipped her severely, and told her to send her mother to him. She screamed. Her screams attracted the attention of the workmen on the church and the neighbors, and she was let out. The door was locked all the time she was in. Her testimony as to the door being locked, and the screaming and whipping, was confirmed by other witnesses.

Father Ritter, another priest in the same church, testified that the door was not locked, but open. That he saw the girl and priest talking together; that the screams were made by another girl in another place.

The testimony shows not so much an intent to commit a rape, as the claiming of a right to make an indecent personal examination of the girl.

THE WAR STEAMER GENERAL SANTA ANNA, built in New York for the Mexican government, was launched from the ship yard of Jacob A. Westervelt & Co. She was built at a cost of \$150,000. Another war steamer for the Mexican government, named General Iturbide, of the same dimensions as the Santa Anna, will be launched in three weeks.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE GOOSE.—A goose, belonging to Mr. James Rooke, of Chester county, died the other day, at an advanced age. It came into possession of Mr. R. on his wedding day, 33 years ago, being the property of his wife. It was probably near forty years old at the time of its death, to which age it is said, a goose will live.

DOMESTIC BLISS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New Hampshire superior court, at its late term, held at Concord, heard arguments in eighty-three divorce suits. Thirty-three of the applications were granted, seven denied, and the decision of forty-three reserved. The superior court of Rhode Island, at its last term, had seventy-three similar cases before it, of which forty-two received judgment of divorce, four were denied, three settled, and the remainder continued for consideration.

ALLEGED WEST NEWTON TRAGEDY.—Some time since an account was given in the *Traveller* and other papers of this city, of an alleged attempt to assassinate a young man named J. Paine, at the house of his father, at West Newton. Recently, as we learn, young Paine has shown unmistakable signs of insanity, and been sent to an insane asylum. It is now generally supposed, amongst his townsmen, that on the night of the alleged attempt, he had an attack of insanity, in which he imagined that he was assailed, and the wounds which he received were inflicted by himself in his endeavors to repel his supposed adversary.

Boston Traveller, June 21.

THE ACCIDENT, whereby the car belonging to Adams' express got "dumped" into the Susquehanna river in the early part of the week, was quite a serious one, as we understand, for the company. We observe that a large order of valuable American and English books, for Messrs. Taylor & Maury, of this city, formed part of the submerged contents. They were promptly returned; but, by being dried and rebound, may probably fetch half price. A large amount of bank notes, approaching thirty thousand dollars value, was also in the car.—*Nat. Intell.*

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as France, and larger than Austria, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

THE PORTSMOUTH TRANSCRIPT, of the 20th instant, says: "A committee from the common council of Portsmouth waited upon the President and suite this morning with an invitation to visit this town before their return to Washington, which, it is to be hoped, will be accepted, that our citizens may have an opportunity of paying their respects to these distinguished individuals. Their stay at Old Point will be brief, as it is expected they will leave there again on Wednesday for Washington."

A CASE OF SOME IMPORTANCE was decided at Cincinnati last week, where a banker holding a deposit of an endorser to a protested note, or to a note whose maker had become insolvent, claimed the deposit as a set off against the note. The court decided that the deposit was not liable, but that a check in the hands of a third party for the amount should have been paid. In Massachusetts, in a similar case, the bank was allowed to retain the deposit as a set off.

AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO.—The master of the American bark *Serene* reports having been fired into, at Acapulco, by the Mexican war vessels *Caroline* and *Rigan*, on attempting to enter that port.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN CATS were captured during last week by the "catchers" in the bounds of the old city proper of Philadelphia.

How many were captured or killed in Washington?

WM. F. RITCHIE and ANNA CORA, his wife, accompanied by Mr. Ritchie's sister, arrived in Richmond on Friday evening from Brandon by the Curtis Peck, and went out immediately to Mr. Ritchie's cottage on 9th street, north of Leigh.

ABOUT 50,000 cigars, and some other articles, were seized at Portland by the custom-house officers on Saturday night. They were brought in a vessel just arrived from Cuba.

JOHN MITCHELL, the distinguished Irish patriot, has consented to deliver an address before the literary societies of the University of Virginia, on the 28th instant.

IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS that were held in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday last, the know-nothings elected their ticket. The mayor elect is a whig.

OLD POINT HOTEL.

Last year this beautiful spot was much resorted to by the invalid and pleasure seeker, and all were much delighted with the health inspiring breezes and the sumptuous fare provided by mine host, Mr. Reynolds. But this year the attractions are greater. The proprietors have expended a large amount of money in beautifying the hotel grounds, in adding new and beautiful furniture, building promenades, &c. The buildings have been newly painted and thoroughly renovated, and additions made, which add much to the comfort of its guests.

The handsome face of the chief managing proprietor, C. C. Willard, is ever ready to welcome a guest with a good-humored smile. His politeness and urbanity of manners, together with his unceasing attention to the wants of his company, compels every one to feel that he is at home, and at the same time in the presence of many strangers and old friends, who partake of the same enviable spirit.

The hotel has now about 100 guests, and is fast filling up with the fashion and beauty of the country. And it is predicted that this will be one of the gayest seasons Old Point has ever known. From the venerable and learned aristocracy down to the school boys, the noble American maroon down to the roving infant—dignity, beauty, grace, and infantile innocence, all blended in one happy family, will make up the society at Old Point this summer.

The most magnificently fitted up ball-room in the country will be opened to-night for the trial, admission, and dancing. The proprietors have engaged a saloon in a most inviting style, and have engaged a fine brass and cotton band for the season. To-night is to be given the opening ball, and cotton parties will be kept up every night. Heretofore this amusement has been offered only on alternate nights, but now, as many strangers are arriving and departing daily that they cannot partake of the full pleasures of the place unless the parties are given nightly.

The merry dance, a beautiful and joyous exercise, will form a prominent feature in the amusements this season. To a "looker on Venice," the sight to-night will be one that every American may well be proud of. Proud that he belongs to a land that can produce so much manly grace and female beauty. It may truly be said that the lights will shine over "fair women and brave men."

[Portsmouth (Va.) Globe of Monday week.]

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The European News.—Sillistia.—The key to the Danubian Campaign.—The Circassians and their Cause.—What will the Allies do for them?—Kossuth, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and the policy of Austria and Prussia.—Prospects will favorably for France.—The Czar's Armies and their Expenses.—Asking for a Loan.—State of the Markets.—Wall Street.—The Victory of the American and English over the Chinese Imperial Army confirmed.—Work for our Government, &c., &c.

New York, June 25, 1854.

The Atlantic, which arrived at this port from Europe yesterday, brings a considerable budget of readable news, but nothing definite or important from the seat of war. Nothing later from the invested Turkish fortress of Sillistia on the Danube, except flying rumors unworthy of credence. The impression among intelligent Europeans here is, that, should the fortress hold out until the arrival of the Anglo-French forces, the Russians will raise the siege, and proceed with all despatch to a concentration of their forces with the main army of Prince Paskiewitch, higher up the river. The object, therefore, of the Russians is to capture the fortress and destroy the Turkish army defending it, before their French and British allies come up. If the Russians should do this, it will require some little time on the part of the Turks and the allies to repair the damage; and in the interval Paskiewitch and his subordinates will be enabled to fall back, or concentrate their forces upon the allies, as circumstances may justify. Should the Russians fail in reducing Sillistia against the arrival of the allies, the result will be a disastrous defeat, or a disastrous failure on the part of the army of the Czar. Indeed Sillistia is by many regarded as the key to the fortunes of the campaign on the Danube. The next steamer, it is expected, will settle the question.

A detachment from the allied squadron of the east has been doing good service in cleaning up the Russian fortifications along the eastern shores of the Black sea, thus making a fine opening for Schamyl and his brave Circassians to come down from their mountain fastness, and take the offensive in the plains below against the Russians. For twenty-five years the Czar has been maintaining a war against these hardy Circassians who belong to the original stock from which the leading white races of Europe and America are derived, and for twenty-five years the Circassians, single-handed, have maintained their mountains against their powerful enemy. Nicholas had wasted immense armies in reducing these people, until his policy had become that of a regular siege, fortifying himself as he advanced, parallel by parallel, until the poor Circassians had nothing left them but their labyrinth of mighty mountains, where military science is defied by the barriers of nature. And now the parallels of circumvallation, which have cost the Czar twenty-five years of expensive war and engineering to establish a broken down by a half dozen vessels of war, and Schamyl and his vigorous mountaineers are down upon the plains.

Now, let us watch the result of this contest for maintaining the balance of power in Europe; let us see if the lazy Turks, who have suffered their fine country to run to seed, are to be continued as an independent power at the expense of England and France, while the more deserving Circassians, the descendants of our distant ancestors, and brave as Julius Cæsar, are to be turned over again to the tender mercies of the barbarian Cossacks. The Circassians deserve their independence, and are entitled to as much respect as the Swiss cantons among the Alps.

It is certainly the policy of England to check the advance of Russia into Central Asia, whether by Turkey or by the Caucasian and the Caspian. But there is reason to apprehend that when the allies shall have used the Circassians as far as they may be needed, they will be left to shift for themselves. So little do the real issues of justice and principle appear to enter into the real designs and objects of this war. With western Europe secured, and the straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus maintained against the aggressions of Russia, it is highly probable that England and France will be prepared for peace, leaving the Circassians a thousand times more deserving of independence than the Turks to be exterminated by the Russians, by the slow but wasting process of gradually hemming them in by a circle of artillery and fortifications. Mountains may defy the discipline and engineering of military science; but barren rocks and glaciers can only be held for a limited time, even by the Circassians, without subsistence. Hence, we congratulate them on being left down into the plains, and trust that some strong voice will speak in their behalf in the final arrangements of peace.

Kossuth has been making at Sheffield a tremendous speech in behalf of the proclamation of the independence of Poland by the allies; but, in addition to Russia, there are other parties interested in this question. Austria has a slice of Poland; and Prussia, in the partition of the kingdom, got a snug little corner of it. Austria and Prussia, therefore, would be inflexibly hostile to any such movement as the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, from the fact that they might be called upon to make restitution of their part of the original spoil. Moreover, the liberation of Poland, as Kossuth frankly admits, would involve a revolution in Hungary, and the probable liberation, not only of Hungary, but of the Italian States, before the trouble ended. The Austrian empire, proper, might also be comprehended in the revolutionary consequences. Thus, while we cannot wonder at the zeal of Kossuth in behalf of Poland, it is altogether out of the question that, as long as the western allies are coveting the alliance of the German States, that anything can be done or thought of for Poland. The failure of Napoleon to re-establish the Polish kingdom, was one of the greatest mistakes of his military career. It would have saved him the march to Moscow, and the four hundred thousand men thrown away in that expedition. It would have saved him his empire and the command of the continent. But that day has gone by, and England and France have quite a different policy in view from that of Kossuth. The object of the latter is revolution—that of the allies is the balance of power without reference to popular rights, popular liberties, or anything of the kind.

In connection with this broad question, you may rely upon it that Austria and Prussia are sincere in their professions of cohesion with the general objects of England and France in

this war, especially Austria. An alliance on her part would bring the French to Vienna, and over into Italy again. The Italians and Hungarians would spring to arms on their own account, and the Poles would be apt to follow their example. This is the programme of Kossuth; but this is not the policy of Austria. The experience of 1848-9 has rendered the despots of Germany exceedingly cunning and cautious. Rely upon it, they are in earnest for peace; and you may rest assured that they will take more definite ground than they have yet assumed, if contingencies shall require it. The King of Prussia has Nicholas for a brother-in-law, and that is somewhat inconvenient; but kings do not stickle upon slight obstacles in affairs of State. The throat even of a brother is not safe, if the temptations of State policy suggest that his jugular should be opened. Austria and Prussia are sincere, therefore, in their overtures against Russia. It is their policy; it is their only way of safety. They will probably effect a peace; and thus Europe will owe the suspension of the war to the revolutionary elements of Germany, which are not to be trusted, should the war go on. Keeping them in view, I have no idea that the war will be a long one.

The Czar is reported to be asking a loan of the Dutch. No wonder. Some time ago the aggregate of his armies in the field amounted to a million of men, leaving only a reserve of 80,000. Since then, by a levy of nine men from every thousand, he has raised some 700,000 more. Altogether, at this time, the Czar has probably not less than 2,000,000 of men in arms distributed around the frontiers of his large empire. Count the expenses of three armies even in Russia, and then add to the bill the costly business of strengthening his fortifications and fleets in the Black sea and the Baltic, and you have a sum total per day which the Ural mountains are too poor to meet. O the distribution of these armies we have no precise details. There are, perhaps, reserved forces at and contiguous to St. Petersburg of 300,000 men; in Poland and near the Austrian frontiers, 250,000 men; along the line of the Danube, 350,000 men; around the coast of the Black sea, 100,000 men, with immense bodies on the march from the interior in various directions. "The sick man," called in Turkey, is doubtless in a bad condition; but the disposal of his estates is certainly a more expensive business than the Czar anticipated in those familiar and most affecting conversations with Sir George H. Seymour, at St. Petersburg. Very well; as far as the real questions of justice and right are concerned, we may, perhaps, look upon the quarrel as the old woman regarded the fight between her dear good man and the bear. "Give it to him, husband—hold tight, bear! Nothing like fair play."

Consols over the water, three-eighths lower. Cotton down a little; breadstuffs dull. In Wall street, stocks flat; money tight, everything in a state of confusion and transition. Caution; the prevailing principle with men of money. Waiting for daylight. Considerable distrust about Cuba, some vague apprehensions concerning the filibusters, apprehensions of a row, without knowing much of the parties concerned in their plans, or their forces.

En passant. The *Herald* publishes this morning a series of letters from Shanghai, giving the details of the recent victory of the combined American and English forces at that place, some 300 strong, over 10,000 imperial Chinese entrenched and fortified. At this rate an American or English army of 10,000 men could very easily overrun the whole Chinese empire, with its three hundred and fifty millions of people. And things have just come to this pass in China, that if we do not annex a slice of that interesting country pretty soon, John Bull will. The spirit of the age is progressive, very much so, indeed, and we can't stand still. As soon as the administration, therefore, shall have settled the Cuba question, you will be good enough to call it attention to the affairs of China?

The city is quiet. There were no riotings or disturbances yesterday between the Irish Catholics and the know-nothings, the "Angel Gabriel" being somewhere off on a mission down east. Who is to be our district attorney? UNCLE SAM.

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June 21—(f) GRAY & BALLANTYNE, Seventh street.

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MRS. GILBERT, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the government greenhouse, has several vacant rooms for transient boarders can be accommodated by day or week.

June 14—(eod) STEVEN'S, June 10—3rd Sales-room, Brown's Hotel.

CARSON'S LETTER AND CAP PAPERS.—An additional supply just received by

W. C. ZANTZINGER.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ATLANTIC.

THE DANUBE AND THE SIEGE OF SILLISTIA.—The latest accounts to June 8th, of the operations before Sillistia, are decidedly favorable to the Turks. The full particulars of the several engagements which took place during the last days of May, have not yet been received, but there appears to be no doubt that on May 27th the Russians made another fierce attempt to carry the place by storm, in which they were repulsed with great loss; and on the 30th, the Turks were able to assume the offensive against the besieging army. It was stated that the English government had received information from Admiral Dundas, that the garrison had succeeded in countermine the Russian engineers to such an extent, that 5,000 or 10,000 of the besieged had been blown up. This last statement wants confirmation. At all events Sillistia has been defended with great skill and bravery, and as yet, with success. The Russians, since the commencement of the siege, have suffered tremendous loss, and it is far from unlikely that the fortress may hold out until released. As usual there seems to be some delay on the part of the British. To May 30th, only one English division had left Scutari for Varna. Two thousand English horses were at Constantinople; but the transports, sailing ships, were delayed by contrary winds, and it was currently reported that the English commander would not risk his forces against the Russians in the field until he has a full complement of his army. A strong force of Turks made a sudden sally, and defeated a successful massacre of the surprised Russians, they reached the works of the besiegers, where they destroyed the newly opened "approaches," spiked a number of cannon and carried off others into the fortress, but made no prisoners. It is reported that on the 8th the Turks in Sillistia made a sally, and defeated a strong force of the besiegers, and filled up the mines before Sillistia. The confidence of the Russians was visibly declining. They are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3d by the springing of a Turkish countermine.

Russian reports say that Musa Pasha, commander of Sillistia, had been killed by a cannon ball. Krajova letters of the 1st, report the Russian loss in the affair at Karakal on the 30th of May, as 1,000 killed, 100 wounded, 500 horses taken and as many killed; they also lost 1,000 muskets, 6 pieces of cannon, and 115 prisoners.

Other Pasha was still at Shumla on the 1st of June. The story of the 90,000 Turks having advanced towards Sillistia is not correct, neither is the statement that Paskiewitch had pushed forward 60,000 Russians on the road to Shumla. Nothing had been attempted against Rutschuk. On the 21st of June twenty-two transports had reached Varna, with the allied troops on board.

The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Sillistia about the 18th.

The Russians are fortifying Jassy. Little transpires of the Russian movements. The corps of dragons is ordered to advance by forced marches into Moldavia. The Transylvania frontier is swarming with Cossacks. General Salicoff has been killed before Sillistia, as was also, on the 30th May, the eldest son of Count Orloff; and on the 29th, Lieutenant General Sylvan, who fell bravely at the head of his troops. A general, name not mentioned, is to be killed, and another wounded during the sortie of the Turks on the